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# A TREATISE

ON THE VIRTUES  
OF THE PURGATIVE PILLS

of Mr. SIBIÉ;

DOCTOR OF PHYSICK

AT MARSEILLES,

Old Contrôleur-general of the Finances in the  
Generality of Provence, of the Royal Academy of  
Painting, Sculpture and Architecture Civile &  
Navale of that City.

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.... Numen nobis incommoda mittit,  
Præmia quæ posthac uberiora ferant.

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AT MARSEILLES.

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M. DCC. LXXXIII.

*With Approbation and the King's Privilege.*

A TREATISE

ON THE NATURE  
OF THE PURGATIVE PILLS

of Mr. SYBIL

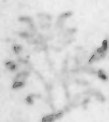
DOCTOR



AT M...

Old Controller-General of the Revenue in the  
Generality of Provence, of the Royal Academy of  
Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and  
Honorary of the City.

... Nomen non est incommode munit,  
Paximaque postea ubi nota ferant.



AT MARSEILLES

M. DCC LXXXIX

In the Year of the King's Majesty



**A T R E A T I S E**  
ON THE VIRTUE  
**OF THE PURGATIVE PILLS**  
*Of SIBIÉ, at Marseilles.*

**I** Have no other design, in writing this small Treatise, but that of contributing to the aim of Providence, and that my country should partake of the advantages of a remedy whereof I with success, have made the first proof on myself. Confined to the circle of domestick affairs and the duties of my condition, I enjoy'd at Marseilles a decent fortune; my ambition never hurried me farther; I never should have thought of making the least enquiry about the composition of a remedy, if the urgent necessity of curing myself had not induced me to it. This remedy has restored my health; I have since apply'd myself to render it perfect; I see with utmost pleasure surprising cures, of which I shall make mention in the sequel, perform'd by it under my care, and that of the gentlemen of the profession. I give it gratis to my friends and all my fellow citizens. I invite them to call to me for it when they have need of it; I shall always with the greatest pleasure devote to them the fruit of my watchings and study. That citizen is happy, who can pay so useful a tribute to his country.

In the year 1755 I was troubled with a complication of disorders, which soon obliged me to think of getting rid of them; for this purpose I had recourse to the most able practitioners in physick and surgery. They told me my disorders were, an erratick or flying Rheumatisme, a commencing Gout and a weakness of the stomach: that the first was occasioned by an acrid, salty and thick humour, which prick'd and irritated my membranes: that the second proceeded from an humour of nearly the same nature, which fixed itself on the second joint of big toe and in heel, with pain and swelling; and finally that the weakness of the stomach, pains and heaviness with which I was afflicted, were the effects of a depravation of the solids and alteration of the fluids.

Those able practitioners did not only endeavour to satisfy the desire I express'd of knowing the cause of my illness, but also made use of all the means the healing art furnish'd them with for my recovery; but all to no purpose. I soon tired their patience and exhausted their remedies. My calamities encreased daily; their obstinacy made me dread a languishing and painful life. This dreadful aspect entirely determin'd me to seek a remedy myself for my disorder. I had recourse to the authors whose works I formerly read over entirely for amusement. I collected in their several treatises, this uniform opinion: that the fluids which constitute the different humours necessary for the preservation of life, form a mass of corpuscles, that their smalness, form, their smooth and polished surfaces render them capable of joining, of dividing, of penetrating each other, of yielding to the impression of all motion, of slipping, even one into the other, and performing in their course, a very



soft contact, an action and distribution conformable to the purpose of nature, to constitute in us a state of perfect life.

That the different parts which compose the human body are subject to laws of motion, whence proceeds the action of the solids on the fluids, and the reaction of the fluids on the solids during the entire course of life. That the result of those combin'd action is an equilibrium, which constitutes the state of health, but if disturbed, gives rise to a great many physical ills which tend to impair it. That those ills are always occasioned either by the fault of the solids or a depravation of the fluids, sometimes by both, that an infinity of causes can produce them; that it's of great advantage to mankind, that it's not always necessary to know its intimate structure in order that the healing art may successfully attack the effects.

That the lymph, that precious liquor which acts so great a part in the animal œconomy, become viscous, acrid or thick, whether by the use of aliment, which have the qualities necessary to perform those pernicious changes, or by the properties of the atmosphere in which we live, or the passions of the mind, or from any cause whatsoever; this change becomes soon evident by the symptoms which are proper to it, which disturbs the parts and organs which this liquor penetrates.

That from this unnatural quality of the lymph, proceed those frequent obstructions of the conglobate glands, such as the jugular, the occipital, the cervical, the parotides, the axillary, the inguinal, the iliack, lumbar, mesenterick, hepatick, &c. Those frequent swellings in the joints, those fluxions on the membranous parts, on the tendons, in the bowels; affections

which give rise to the rheumatisme, accute pains in the limbs and other different parts of the body, to tumours and other disorders; in short to those teterous eruptions which spread themselves allover the body, and often degenerate into ulcers and pustules, according to the degree of accrimony that this liquor has contracted.

That the cause of this eruption of lymph, often consists in the exaltation of salts, to which the oily parts of this fluid served as setters. That the consequence of this exaltation is a thickness and viscosity in this fluid, which renders its progress slower, a stagnation in the smaller vessels and at length in the larger: that this stagnation disturbs the elastick motion of the sides of the vessels, and so encreases the disorder, by adding a vice of the solids to that of the fluids. The consequences of which I thought I could draw from this doctrine encouraged me. I hoped to be perfectly cured, if I could be lucky enough, to discover an agent capable of dissolving this humoral vice, which was the cause of so many disorders.

I imagined that the corpuscles of all fluids, when once their nature was changed or vitiated by any cause whatsoever, their principles disunited, reunited in a manner different from their natural configuration, assembled under different forms opposite to their spherical figure, perhaps contracted their acrid, salty, viscous, penetrating quality, in proportion with the exaltation of their salts, and a new combination of their parts, which render'd their surfaces rough, crooked, angular: a pernicious union, tending to vitiate the other fluids which meet them, to destroy all the solids and produce concretions, cohesions, stagnations, obstructions, &c. cause of the greater part of our disorders.

That those vitiated fluids, should by their

figure seize each other in their course, heap one on the other, afterwards compose masses of a size exceeding the diameter of the vessels which contain them, consequently present obstacles to the circulation, occasion a reflux, cause by this disorder an accelerated action in the vessels, too great an organick action of the arteries, augment their play, and produce a motion which according to its action more or less precipitated, its intervals, its paroxysmes, or the symptomes more or less violent that attend it, its commonly known by the name of accute, slow, continued, malignant, putrid, tertian, quartan fever, &c. That this feverish motion was in this case a mechanick action of nature, tending to blunt the angles of those depraved fluids, to break their parts, make them round, and consequently restore them the figure requisite, to facilitate their issue by perspiration, or other usual passages.

That as this manner of expulsion is the only means which nature seems to affect on all occasions to free herself from all morbidick matter, the source of disorders as well internal as cutaneous, my best method was to follow her steps, be directed by her operations, assist her efforts, and render the work which she began compleat. The choise of a mild and dissolving purgative, seemed to me the only means of answering these views, and delivering me from pains whose stubbornness encreased my grief daily.

I therefore looked for dissolving substances, capable of infinite division, not subject to undergoe in the digestion all those changes which owe food and the ordinari purges suffer, which by their figure suitable to our organs, may penetrate them, without changing in any manner whatsoever their nature or motion; that were capable of penetrating and



dividing the molecules which compose the vitiated humours, which decomposed them, & afterwards carried off by the cutaneous pores their most volatile elements, and grosser parts by stool or urine.

I thought I had discover'd these properties in the lixivial salts, which the plants of this country furnish in abundance, and by the expression, calcination and digestion of different simples which I obtained by the usual means, and purified afterwards by a second chymical process. This composition joined with other substances, each capable of operating the lightest secretions, presented a salubrious virtue, which, each of its ingredients taken separately, did not possess.

I observed in the nature of salts, a mass susceptible of division and subdivision into a million of parts; a collection of homogeneous corpuscles, upon which the action of a moderate fire, trituration, dissolution had no other effect than that of dividing its parts, without producing the least change in their proper configuration; so that each particle almost insensible, even with the help of glasses, always appears equal in figure to its mass from which it has been separated.

I perceived in the product of digestions, expressions and calcinations, an oil, a volatile salt, and other essences capable of mixing with the digestive juices, of favouring the action of lixivial salts, and of producing by their union, a perfect analogy with our solids, their pores and all the fluids essential to life; and I foresaw that all those parts combined in quantities proportionable to their respective qualities, would compose a mass which administered in proper doses, would be divided in the stomach by means of the digestive liquids and agents. That their infinite smallness, would soon favour their admittance into



all the parts of the body, principally into the narrow orifices of the lacteal veins, into their ducts, into all their vessels, and even into their most remote and smallest ramifications. That they would slip lightly over all the surfaces of those corpuscles, which are smooth and polish'd; and stop only on the vitiated bodies, whose rough and uneven surfaces retained them necessarily; that they would become their menstruum, by penetrating and dividing their parts, and restoring them their former fluidity: That nature would compleat the task, by expelling, by the natural oscillation of the solids, those degenerate bodies, already divided by the action of the remedy, and consequently destroy all concretion, cohesion, stagnation, obstruction, viscosity, and finally reestablish health, by removing the cause of the disorders.

Those reflections were very agreeable to a sick person who ardently coveted to get rid of his disorder; but practice was still necessary to prove them either true or false.

I therefore in the year 1759 mixed all those ingredients under the form of bolus's or pills. I swallowed half a drachm of them, and drank immediately after 5 or 6 glasses of meer water; I soon perceived the good effect which I had reason to expect from it, for in two hours after my pains were alleviated, I enjoy'd that day a happiness with which I was unacquainted for many years, and during succeeding night, a quiet sleep which I had been for so long a time deprived of. I freed myself from an erratick or flying rheumatisme, which tormented me for four years before, and gave me little or no tranquility. I deliver'd myself from a growing gout of which I had two attacks on the joint of the toe, and in heel; the swellings disappeared; my stomach reassumed its of-

fices ; my exhausted forces were reestablish'd ; in short, in a months time, my health was entirely restored ; I recover'd my good habit of body : During the whole treatment, I was not obliged to confine myself to my room. Such was the epoca that gave rise to my enquiries and this was their first success. I afterwards found, that as it's agreeable to a person, to see an end to his own sufferings, it is also very much so, to consider them as a source of good to humanity, whose utility can be renewed every instant. I confess that I owe this useful discovery to the learned writings which I have studied, and to the able practitioners which I consulted, who directed me in my enquiries, assisted me in my experiments, and without whose assistance I should have failed. I soon began to give this remedy to my family for different ailments, too trifling to be mentioned.

In some time after this remedy performed a second cure too remarkable, to be pass'd over in silence.

Mrs. d'Ageville mother to Mr. d'Ageville, Architect of this city, about sixty years of age, was attacked for three years with an universal dropfy, caused by a degeneration of the blood and humours, by a thickness of the lymph and plethora of the serous and lymphatick vessels : she was confined to her chamber for three years : her legs, thighs, and the entire capacity of the abdomen swell'd, with a fever, pains, weariness and other accidents which commonly characterise this disorders : all the usual remedies were given to no purpose : the disorder from day to day made a dreadful progress, so that at last her life was despair'd of : when I saw her she had received the Sacrament. I propos'd my remedy to her, I confess that I dar'd not flatter myself with the hopes of a perfect cure, but only that of procuring her some comfort and

prolonging her life; but the effects of the remedy far surpass'd my hopes. The first dose produced a flow of humours, whose evacuation alleviated her pains and the accidents of the disorder; after the fourth dose she was able to walk; she was radically cured in about five weeks, having entirely recover'd her health and forces.

Among the number of those which I continued to cure by means of this remedy, was Mr. Giraudiol, partner to Mr. Eustache Cabessut, master carpenter now living on the square of la porte de Rome: this person was attacked with an inveterate and universal leprosy, which often prevented him from working, and had for twenty years disposed him to undergoe yearly disorders, which confined him to his bed or room three or four months successively. When i saw him, his body was almost entirely emaciated, cover'd with a blackish crust, with pustules, which exhaled a most foetid scent; his lips and legs swelled; pains all over his body, and a slow fever which consumed him. In less than fifteen days this remedy made all the crusts and scabs with which his body was entirely cover'd fall off; his skin reassumed its natural state; the fever ceased, its symptoms disappear'd and his health was entirely restored.

In about six months after, as I enter'd my house at 4 a clock in the evening, I saw the Sacrament carried into the house of a near neighbour; I was told it was intended for Mr. Arnoux master trunk maker; that he was confined many days to his bed by a malignant and inflammatory fever, violent pains, constipation and a total suppression of urine, and his belly excessively swell'd, that this dreadful state made them fear an approaching death.

From those symptoms, which i thought proceeded from a defect in the secretion of the urine,



from the kidneys into the bladder, and a total suppression of the intestinal humours, which occasioned obstructions and flowed back into the mass of the blood, I concluded that my remedy infinitely divisible, might perhaps get thro those great number of obstacles, which jointly suspended the action of the organs and establish'd this dangerous disorder: that this dissolving remedy would penetrate and divide those obstacles, which formed concretions; that it would consequently disobstruct the glands and secretory ducts. That circulating in the common passages, it would carry off those heterogeneous parts already dissolved, and leave it afterwards in the power of nature, to restore the play of the organs, reestablish their tone and renew their functions.

Flatter'd with these hopes, I sent for the sick man's wife, I gave her a double dose of the remedy, I recommended to her to give it immediately to her husband, and to make him swallow after it, five or six glasses of luke-warm water, or at least as oft as he could. This dose soon suspended the patients pains: he in two hours after, had a copious discharge by urine and stools; I sent him in six hours after an ordinary dose of the remedy, which entirely dissipated all obstruction, the fever, tension, and pains, and left him in a happy way of recovery, which was compleated in about fifteen days.

I thus persisted in the treatment of different sick persons always with success, when I received a letter from Mr. Gebelin, Master in Surgery at Chateaugombert, who felicitated me on the great success of my remedy. He informed me that he had cured Frances Amphoux a labourer of said place, who was attacked with rheumatick pains, deformed and paralitick for the two preceding years, having the use of her tongue and eyes only. That



this girl in less than fifteen days was able to work : that he also cured with this remedy Joseph Malet ; farmer in the same place , who was attacked with phlegm and an humoral asthma ; and many other patients attacked with different fevers , pains ; vomitings and colicks of different kinds. It would be difficult to express the joy that this news gave me. I shortly after received a letter from the Reverend Father Laurent, Capuchine , the Bishop's Confessor, then living in the quarter of St. Loup , and now at his convent in this city. He gave me a detail of sundry disorders which he had cured in that place and else where with my remedy.

Whilst this Venerable Father successfully used it with the sick of his Quarter, Mr. Vincent, Curate at Chateaugombert, having furnish'd himself with this remedy, observed with pleasure it's good effects on his parishioners. Mr. Mouthe, my father in law, who justly merits the love I bear him, aged 82 years, had cured his servants and the peasants of his country seat situated in the same quarter. He has also cured himself, and by means of this remedy, protects himself from the infirmities of old age. He preserves his forces, alacrity and health, which are so very precious to his family and friends.

I cured with this remedy Mr. Peter Raynaud, an old sailor, of rheumatick pains with which he had been afflicted for twenty years before, and a compleat deafness of two months standing, the consequence of a fluxion. The other sick which I have cured with this remedy, are Mr. Michel master goldsmith of this city attacked with a jaundise and gouty rheumatisme.

Mrs. Rielle and her daughter, who live opposite Mr. Clavely apothecary, seized at different times, with colicks of the stomach, vapours, fevers, pains and other disorders peculiar to women.

Miss Guibert, mantua maker .... of an erysipelas attended with a fever, inflammations and pains.

Mrs. Guieu, wife to Mr. Guieu, master of arts .... of nephretick colicks, vapours, fever and head ach.

Miss Selly.... of fluxion on the head, eyes and the throat, with a continued fever and pustules, for which she was treated for many years without success.

Mr. Pinatel undertaker of houses .... of a rheumatic pain in the left thigh and leg, with swelling and considerable tension.

Mr. Imbert, Superior of the Almoners of the Hospital for the Marine .... of rheumatick pains with which he was for many years afflicted.

Miss Acquitanius ..... of intermitting fevers, weakness of the stomach, pains, and head-achs.

Mr. Begue, Lawyer, agent of the office de la Rédemption ... of teterous pimples, pains, swellings, redness, diarrhæa, distaste, loss of rest, for which he had, in vain, made use for 12 years of different remedies.

Mr. Cayron, merchant ... of vapours, indigestion, loss of sleep, and disorders of the stomach.

Mr. Raynaud aged 70 years .... of an attack of the apoplexy, which distorted his mouth, affected his tongue, and render'd the left side of his body, void of sensation: this remedy restored it's activity to the former, as well as to the paralytick parts.

In short, I cured many others of different pains, ulcers, suppression of the hemorrhoides, abscesses, fistulas, dysenteries, diarrhæa, fevers of all kinds, indigestion, colicks, vapours and disorders of women, such as hysterick vapours, suppression of the months, whites, green sickness, loss of blood and disorders proceeding from the breast milk. It's natural to think, that as I cured so many disorders, I should be no more exposed to danger, having, on the least appearance, a remedy capable

of quashing them , nevertheless the contrary happen'd for.

In the month of april 1768 I was attacked with an inflammation in the Neck of the bladder , which so insensibly made so rapid a progress , as soon to cause a retention of urine with a painful swelling above the os pubis , and a continual accute pain in all the hypogastrick region : those dreadful pains were accompanied with an inflammatory fever.

Thas loaded with so many unforeseen accidents, I did not then think my remedy sufficiently endow'd with virtue to surmount them. I therefore submitted myself to the means indicated by the healing art on such occasions. Mr. Bouge master Surgeon of this city , was call'd , he blooded me , prscribed baths , emolient clysters and drink ; they made use of fomentations and i was probed without the least diminution of my pains. My whole body was soon cover'd over with pimples large as small nuts , inflam'd all about , and their tops white ; my face and eyes were also inflamed. I remainded twelve days in this sad condition , not able to sit , stand , or lie in any posture , and incapable of leaning in any position ; for , when I supported my body on any thing , the pressure on this point communicated itself to the seat of my disorder and redoubled my pains. Two boards cut at a sufficient lenth to get to my armpits and cover'd at the ends , were the only support I had during this time. The inflammation preventing the introduction of the probe into the bladder , and the retention of urine more and more redoubling my sufferings, Mr. Bouge immediately advertis'd my family of my approaching death : he presumed from those symptomes and the inflammatory fever which daily encreas'd , that I could not live longer tham twenty four hours.

These sad circumstances and the inefficacy of all the remedies which I had hitherto taken, made me at last determine upon making use of my pills: I took them and in a few hours after the fever ceased, I urined without pain, the tumour broke at the fourth dose. Mr. Bouge surpris'd at the effects of the remedy order'd me to continue it. Their use in less than three weeks, cured me of an incontinence of urine, occasioned by the violent introduction of the algaly and the inflammation; it dissipated the external and painful hemorrhoides which the inflammation had produced; all the pimples and blisters disappear'd, in short all pains, tension and palsy of the neck of the bladder entirely reassum'd their action and natural state.

Soon after Mr. Bouge recommended the use of my pills to many patients, and has employ'd them to this day with success. He has lately cured with this remedy, Mr. Anthony Clastrier, late captain of a ship, of a phlegmonous eresipelas, which had spread itself over the face, and the whole body with a violent fever.

Mr. Textoris the younger, master surgeon of this city, has also given it on many occasions to different sick persons and took it himself with success, several other surgeons of this city have made and still make constant use of it.

Mr. Grosson kings broker, member of the Academy of painting and sculpture, deliver'd himself from a commencing gout, wherof he had an attack in the heel and big toe, by a single dose of it, and has not had the least attack these two years part.

Mr. Roux, oil merchant on the quay, has been cured of a painful heat of urine under which he laboured a long time.



Mr. Mille, son in law to Mr. André, liquorist living in the lane de la vielle glace, has ben cured by Mr. Gebelin master surgeon, of an universal rhumatism.

I afterwards at several times, cured with my remedy, Mr. Benedetto Luxoro, consul in this city for the Republick of Genoa, of eresipelas, with pimples, itching, fever and headach.

Mr. Matthieu, late Exempt of Provostal Office de la Marine, about 68. years of age, cured he, and his two Daughters.... of various pains, fluxions and headach.

Mr. Lachaux, citizen.... of vertigos, Restlessness, headachs, disgust, weakness of the stomach, lassitude in all his limbs, constipation and a fixed pain on the left side, for which he was treated during six months but unsuccessfully.

Mr. Joseph Yvan, citizen..... of retention of urine, joined with pains and the dismal accidents which usually accompany it.

Friar Basile, lay brother of the convent des Augustins Réformés..... of a darterous swelling on the left cheeck, with pimples and blisters. He made use of several remedies during 12 months, but all to no purpose.

A son of Mr. Chalabreuil, musick master..... of several disorders caused by obstructions.

His wife ..... of violent colichs wich had tormented her for a long time.

Mrs. Chazard, about sixty five years of age ..... of an apoplexy which fell on the lips and right arm. She has to this day prevented any fresh attack, by taking this remedy once a month.

Miss Laugery de la Roquette ..... of painful swellings in the legs and other diferent parts of the body, with suffocation and disgust.

Miss Anne-Paul de Cotignac .... of histerick vapours , vomitings , nauseas and an overflowing of the bile, with which she was afflicted for four years before.

Miss Claire Cauvin .... of a palsy in the arms and other diferent parts of the body, of pains , frequent faintings , a swelling in the side and other accidents, with which she was attacked for five years.

Mdme. Catherine Cadiere , widow .... of coliks , the jaundice and heart achs , proceeding from an overflowing of breast milk.

Mr. Leconte de Lachenais , Captain of a ship .... of pains in the stomach , frequent vomitings and an overflowing of the bile , under which he had laboured during five years.

Mdme. Curet Giraud .... of a scorbutick disorder in the gums , of pains in the head , and heaviness of the legs.

Miss Vidal d'Audifret .... of a fluxion on the ears , with swelling , tension , and a collection of matter , formed for three years before.

Dom Bruzetin , Friar of the Order St. Bernard... of a commencing gout , whereof he had had the first access.

M. L. A. Mielly , nine years old .... of a rheumatick gout , which had attacked him during eight months , with violent pains , knots on the legs and arms , prevented him from making use of them.

Mr. Raimond Aubert , Merchant .... of vertigos , dazzlings , pains and weight of the head , with which he was daily afflicted for a considerable time.

Mr. Isnard , Surgeon of a ship .... of nephretick, retention of urine , with pains in the hypogastrick region , heart aches , vomitings with violent efforts , pains all over the body , and restlessness , which he had for eight months endured.

Mr. Anthony Gassen, Captain of a ship .... of a retention of urine, weakness of the stomach, disgust, lassitude and oppression in all parts of the body, which had affected him during ten years.

The R. F. Constantin, Friar of the reformed Augustinians ..... of a darterous tumour opread on his forehead, which had remain'd during six years.

Mr. Claude Clement, citizen, sixty eight years of age ..... of a rhumatick pain fixed on the right knee, vertigo's, headaches, and weakness of the stomach.

His Wife, aged sixty years ..... of a fluxion on the breast, with pains, suffocation and a stubborn cough.

Mrs. Bellan, wife of Mr. Bellan, attorney in the Seneschal's Court of this city .... of acute pains in all her limbs, knots on the articulations, swellings and collections of humours, wherewith she was for many years attacked.

Mrs. Nicolas, wife of Mr. John-Louis Nicolas, Captain of a ship .... of pains in the gums, swelling, suffocation, continued fever, leanness, lassitudes, and other scorbutick complaints, which had for many years afflicted her.

In short, Mr. Guignard, first Commissary of the Navy; Mr. Préeaudeaux Receiver general of the King's Farms; Mr. Ferrary, late Sheriff; Mr. Joyeuse the elder, Commissary of the Navy; Mr. Vielh, late King's ship Officer; M. Capel, Sub-Commissary of the Navy; Mr. d'Hofstager, Canon of Saint Victor; Dom Juste, Carthusian Friar; Mad. Capel, Abbess of the Royal Convent of Capucine Nuns, and many ladies of her community; Mad. Bremont, Nun in the Convent des Lyonnoises; Miss Duliquer, Pensioner in said Convent, and an infinite number of other persons have taken this remedy with success.

I thought it my duty to make mention of these

cures. I might have given a longer description of the beginning , progress and circumstances of the disorders here alledged , conformable to the letters and certificates which I have ; I might even have cited a greater number of them : but I write in my country , where the above named patients , and still a more considerable number which are not mentioned , sufficiently publish the efficacy of this remedy. Besides I should transgress the limits prescribed to this small Treatise.

Their number and cures encrease dayly. I shall give hereafter a collection of them by way of observations , if I think it useful to Mankind. This remedy has been examin'd in the month of July last, it has merited the approbation of MM. Royal Commissary ; and I have obtain'd the King's privilege , to establish Offices for their distribution in all the towns of the French Kingdom : eminent and honourable circumstances , which alone are sufficient to establish their virtues.



### THE MANNER HOW THIS REMEDY SHOULD BE USED.

**T**His Remedy contains volalile salts , which would dissipate in the air, if taken in powder or infusion : wherefore I thought it proper to make it up under the form of Bolus or Pills , in order to preserve it's essential virtue. These pills therefore should be swallowed entire.

The easiest method of taking them , is to put them into the mouth , and to drink immediately a glass of lukewarm water , the first mouthful of which , makes them slip down the throat. Let the patient in this condition for half an hour. Afterwards



let him drink four or five glasses of lukewarm water, leaving, if he thinks proper, an interval between them, of a quarter of an hour. They may also be wrapt up in a wafer, moisten'd with a few drops of water, in a spoonful of hony or broth, or any thing capable of making them slip into the throat, and drink immediately after a glass of lukewarm water, and in half an hour after that, four or five glasses of the same water, as before prescribed. Instead of lukewarm water, weak tea, broth, or an emollient ptisan may be drank after the pills; but the water is more natural, and favours more the action of the remedy.

The diversity of age and constitution does not permit us to prescribe exactly the number of pills for each dose; nevertheless there is no danger in taking more or less of it. It is not to be given to children until they are weaned; but a dose of ten or twelve pills may be given to the nurse, which refreshes her milk, and communicates a salutary virtue to the child, which cures him of his ailments. To weaned children it may be given in a small spoonful of hony, to disguise it, to wit.

From one to two years old, 2 pills and after them a glass of water.

From two to three years old, 3 pills and a glass of water.

From three to five years old, 5 pills and two glasses of water.

From six to twelve, 8 pills and three glasses of water.

And to all sick persons, from fourteen to eighty years of age and upwards, 15 pills, which number may be augmented or diminished, according as the constitution of the body is more or less robust, or weakened, an afterwards the quantity of water as is aforesaid.

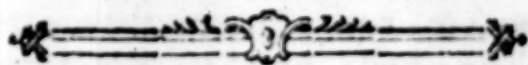
If the stools are too copious, the number of pills should be diminished at the second dose, but if they are not sufficiently so, they must be augmented by 3 or 4 and sometimes more, according to the necessity. In urgent cases, they may be taken from 20 to 25 in the first dose, in order to appease all of a sudden violent pains or inflammations.

This remedy should be taken in the morning, fasting, four hours before you eat any thing, or if in the afternoon, three hours after dinner, or at Night before going to bed, three hours after supper. When it is taken at night, it permits the patient to sleep about six hours, and afterwards awakes him, when he has occasion to go to stool. It is an indifferent matter whether it is taken in the morning or at night. Those who make use of it, may chuse the most convenient time for that purpose. It is adviseable that patients of a weak, delicate constitution, or persons enervated by the disorder, should take a bowl or cup of broth, after every stool. Those who are neither confin'd to their bed, nor weaken'd, may drink instead of broth, a glass of lukewarm water after each stool. This liquid always gives more activity to the remedy.

This remedy is taken every second day, until the sick person is entirely cured. In chronick disorders it should be continued sometimes after the cure, in order to establish the state of health. During the treatment, the patient must abstain from milk, cheese, green fruit, salt food, pork, or other high-season'd aliments, and commit no excess in drinking, eating, or in the other functions. Moderation in every respect is the only regimen to be observed. Persons who do not chuse to lose any of the time destin'd to their business, can take this remedy at night, and go abroad next morning, if the weather or their situation permits.

The use of glysters is sometimes necessary in the beginning, in order to facilitate the evacuations. They should be also given together with the remedy, in all inflammations, heat of urine, retention or suppression of urine, inflammatory fevers, colicks, apoplexy, diarrhæa, vertigo's, dysentery and constipation.

These pills should be kept in their boxes, in a place which is neither too hot nor too moist, and in the powder which is in the box. This powder has no other virtue, than that of preventing the pills from sticking one to the other. By observing these precautions, they may be preserved during life, because the substances which enter in to their composition, are of an incorruptible quality and nature.



**T**He substances of this remedy are soon divided in the stomach and intestines, by its mixing itself with the digestive juices; their most spirituous parts pierce thro the orifices of the lacteal vessels, and soon arrive in the others. Their analogy with the liquids which carry them, operate so myldly on the solids, that its impossible for those who have taken the remedy, to perceive the least disagreeable sensation, even by making the greatest attention. They are necessarily stoppt, when they meet in their course coagulated bodies known by the name of concretion or cohesion, which oppose their passage: they then wrap them up; the infinite smallness of their particles affords them admittance in to the innermost parts of these cohesions. Their particles thus floating internally, raise up several filaments primitively twin'd together, and afterwards pressed one upon the other by their proper weight. It disintangles the ends, whose crooked and hooked figure,

opposed one tho the other, having occasion'd their mutual intanglind, opposed their separation, and constituted the nature of their adherance. These particles thus divided, soon float in the mass of blood; the salts keep up this division of the parts, and when thrown off themselves by the natural passages, draw them away, and give them an issue by insensible transpiration, stools, or urine, according to the facility or proximity more or less that one of these usual passages presents them.

Whilst the action of the salts is employed in rising up, and separating the particles, whose union and adherance produced the concretions; the mucilaginous parts of the remedy envelops the crooked or rough ones, and form on their angles a covering, a liniment which blunts their points, renders them smoother, and prevents their catching each other in their course, prevents them from offending the fluids or solids, and consequently procures for them a discharge, an easier escape and less prejudicial to the solids thro which they pass.

This remedy is not entirely purgative; in some circumstances it does not at all operate by stools. The dissolution which it operates, appears by the insensible transpiration, when the matter of the concretions is dilated, and prepar'd, to be expel'd by the cutaneous vessels; sometimes it prefers going off by the urinary passages, particularly when these concretions are form'd in the glands of the cortical substance of the kidneys, in the excretory ducts, the small basons, in the ureters, in the bladder, or the canal of the urethra: it usually and most commonly operates by stools or urine, or by all the passages. I have seen sick persons cured, tho' the remedy during the whole treatment operate neither by urine or stools apparently. It is these entirely employed in dissolving the humours, and expel-



ling them by insensible transpiration. This happens to none but those whose concretions are very abundant; but I thought it necessary to relate this circumstance, that persons who take the remedy, and are not purged by it, may still continue its use 'till perfectly cured.

The analogy of these substances, with those that form our proper constitution, favours their admittance in the most dangerous state of the most ardent fever, in the most dangerous inflammations, and at the time that the patient endures the most acute pains.

The entire cessation of the disorder depends on the greater or lesser quantity of concretions, or vicious humours wherewith the patient is affected. When the number is few, a single dose of the remedy is sufficient to quell them; but when they are multiplied and closely adhering, the first dose gives relief, and afterwards the cure is compleated by its continuance.

This remedy repairs also all the disorders occasion'd by the alteration or privation of digestive juices. It corrects these vices chiefly by opening the vessels which compose the glands of the interior membrane of the stomach, and by this means increases their oscillation: a valuable motion, by which the secretion of the necessary juices is performed in greater abundance and perfection, suing that by this elaboration they acquire a degree of coction which enables them to penetrate the alimentary substances, and dispose them to seperate their grosser parts from the thinner which pass thro the lacteals.

This remedy in short, by undergoing the same operation with the substances wherewith it mixes itself, gets into the blood, and by virtue of the qualities above described, soon purifies it, by fa-

cilitating the separation of the recrementitious humours, such as the limph, the spittle, the pancreatick juice &c. afterwards by favouring the expulsion of the excrementitious humours, that is the fæces, the urine, the matter of transpiration and sweat. It is easy to conceive, that by this mechanism, it reestablishes the action and reaction of which the solids and fluids were depriv'd only by accident, and cures the disorders hereafter enumerated.

### R H U M A T I S M.

**T**His purgative remedy, by facilitating the excretion of the heterogeneous parts of our humours, gives them a mucilaginous quality, and prevents them from stimulating and irritating the particular and common membranes of the muscles, those also of the ligaments and aponevroses of the articulations; it tempers the acrid, salt, and thick humour which stimulated and distended these parts, and which generally constitutes the rhumatism; and by this mild and efficacious manner of acting, it suspends the pains; it appeases the fever when there is one, and sometimes stops it with the first dose. It's continued use corrects the vicious disposition of the fluids; by discharging the humours which condensed them, or communicated to them their acidity; by this means it destroys the cause of the disorder; it removes the pains fever, palsy, dropsy of the limbs, leanness, the general decay of the body, and other dreadful accidents, which are but too often the consequences of this cruel disorder.

### COMMENCING GOUT, HIP-GOUT.

**T**He Gout, when in its beginning, whether it has established its seat into feet, hands, or hip, has always yielded to the dissolving action of this

remedy; patients newly attacked by this disorder, have after the first, second or third dose, been able to walk with ease.

This remedy taken in the first attacks of the gout, divides, and displaces the acrid and stimulating humour which had thrown itself on the joints, and gives them issue by the usual passages. This remedy when its use is continued, purifies the mass of blood, and frees it from the gouty ferment which began to manifest itself.

### *AN ANCIENT OR CONFIRMED GOUT, AND HIP-GOUT.*

**P**ERSONS attacked by this cruel disorder, are greatly relieved by this remedy; if it does not cure them radically, it at least diminishes their pains, and sometimes puts an entire stop to them; it blunts the strait or crooked points of the saline, tartarous, acrid, stimulating humours which irritate the articulations. It prevents the formation of the stone, and retards the access; it disengages the gouty ferment from the mass of blood, when it is therein contain'd, and prevents it from depositing itself on the brain, throat, lungs, or bowels. It consequently hinders the gout from mounting, and prevents apoplexies, the quincy, fluxions on the breast and gouty colicks, which are but too frequently the fatal companions of this obstinate disorder.

This remedy strengthens the topicks sometimes applied for the relief of the patient, and by using them alternately, their action becomes more efficacious.

### *DROPSY OF THE BREAST, AND BELLY.*

**T**HE action of this remedy on all vicious fluids, is so powerful, that it carries off with it such as occasion a dissolution of the blood; it draws off the

unnatural, aqueous, or serous humours, which relax the vessels; it dissipates such as are extravasated in the cellular membrane of different parts of the body, a disorder known by the name of leucophlegmacy; it dissolves the tumours or swellings caused by the residence of these humours; it pursues these stagnating humours thro the whole body, and causes a discharge of them by the common passages; it by this means frees the vessels from the quantity of humours wherewith they were overcharged, which distended and broke them; a continuance of this remedy procures a free passage for the limph, from the arteries to their corresponding veins; it defends the vessels from fresh collections of humours, from swellings, distensions, from a concurrence of any heterogenous matter whatsoever, and favours by this means the organick action of nature, and here endeavours to unite these interiour parts which had suffered by relaxation or rupture.

Therefore dropical persons can by the use of this remedy, be delivered from the fever and other accidents attending this disorder, and as it dissipates the causes which gave them rise performs a radical cure; except in the case of gangrene, or other known symptoms which proclaim the disorder absolutely incurable.

The number of doses necessary for the cure of this disorder, is to be computed by the more or less inveteracy of ill, and also by the constitution of the patient. The remedy should be given every second day in the usual dose, immediately after taking it let the patient swallow five or six glasses of lukewarm water, as has been heretofore said; and let him drink every hour of the day a glass of vulnerary Ptisan. It's proper to drink during the course of the treatment, and the day after the remedy is taken, morning, noon, and night, about



half a glass of good old wine, whose moderate use contributes to the reparation of the tone of the solids, too much weakened by the disorder.

This remedy cures also the dropfy of the scrotum, a disorder known by the name of hydrocele; that of the integuments of the globe of the eye, call'd hydrophthalmia, these of the head, womb, and all the other kinds which the vice of the humours establishes in the several different parts of the body.

### *RETENTION OF URINE, HEAT OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, OR ISCHURIE.*

**W**hen the retention or heat of urine are caused by the stone, gravel, or carnosities or fleshy excrescences in the urethra, it can't be expected that this remedy should cure these disorders; at most, it can but suspend the pains, and chirurgical aid is absolutely necessary to compleat the cure.

Except in these cases, this remedy, in the dysury and strangury surmounts all the other obstacles which cause a retention or heat of urine, such as inflammation in the neck of the bladder, or palsy of its body, the action of corrupted matter and blood, hard and concrete lumps of slimy matter, fleshy excrescences contain'd in its cavity, cicatrices in the urethra, or other exterior bodies, as the excrements hardened and stop't in the rectum, the swelling of the piles, that of the prostate glands, tumours near the neck of the bladder, or about the fundament, an inflammation or descent of the womb.

This remedy triumphs in the Ischurie or suppression of urine proceeding from an obstruction of the kidneys, or that of the ureters, from purulent matter, stones, inflammations and other causes

which prevent secretion, or the urine's passage; from the kidneys into the ureters, and thence into the bladder.

The patient must in these disorders, take a double dose of the remedy, which soon abates the fever, pains, and inflammation, and occasions a free discharge of urine without pain. The second dose to be taken the next morning in the usual quantity, and so continued every second day, till perfectly cured. This remedy continued perfectly dissipates all obstacles which opposed the passage of the urine, resolves any obstruction that may be in the kidneys, and entirely delivers the patient from the dreadful accidents that commonly attend this disorder, as well as all heat of urine, be its cause what it will.

If the retention of urine be caused by the stone or gravel at the internal orifice of the bladder, this remedy breaks thro', gives a free passage to the urine without pain, stops the fever, and diminishes the symptoms of the disorder. It eases the patient, prepares him for a successful operation, and procures for him the advantage of being able to wait quietly for a convenient occasion of performing it. In this case, whenever the sick person's pains attack him, or that he has an urgent necessity of making water, let him take the usual dose of this remedy.

It produces also the same effect, when fleshy excrescences in the urethra oppose the passage of the urine, and occasions its free discharge without the least sensation of pain; but afterwards, to compleat the cure, recourse should be had, to suppurative wax candles.

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## U L C E R S.

**T**His remedy acts powerfully on all ulcers, whether sinuous, fistulous, varicous, carious, simple, or complicated. It carries off the corroding matter which consumed the part affected; it banishes the pain, inflammation, fever, and also the causes which convert the proper nourishment of the body into a purulent humour. When the ulcer is verminous, it destroys the animals which are engendered about it; it corrects the virulence, viscosity, clamminess and putrefaction; it entirely absorbs the vicious humour, and frees the mass of blood from it, when therein contain'd. Finally repairs the parts injured by this solution of continuity, and procures a speedy cicatrification, by delivering them from the great quantity of vicious humours which prevented their reunion.

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## F E V E R S.

**I**N all kinds of fevers, this purgative remedy, assists nature, and helps her to dissolve bodies which had caused the accelerated motion of the arteries, and kept up an excess of heat, which constitutes the essence of a fever. It loosens and expels meerly by its dissolving action the corrupted matters of the first passages, without irritating the viscera or augmenting the internal motion; it circulates with the humours, and in its course stops chiefly on the most acrid, stimulating and viscus bodies, on these which are most proper for the formation of obstructions; it penetrates, divides, and disperses them. It quells the violent motion of the blood, by freeing

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it from the heterogeneous febrile matter which loaded it. It delivers also the solids from the oppression which affected them. Finally, it restores to the thickened humours, their fluidity, and renders the circulation entirely free; it quells all fever, and unnatural motion.

To enumerate the different kinds of fevers which afflict mankind, is not the object of this small treatise; but let the fever be of what quality it will, whether malignant, putrid, acute, scarlet, tertian, quartan, slow, continued, spasmodick, catarrhal, it soon yields to the power of this remedy, which quells or entirely stops it by the first dose, and by continuing its use, entirely dissipates its causes, and cures it radically, unless gangrene or other mortal symptoms be in the case.

This remedy must be given at the usual dose, for three days successively in case of violent inflammations, and a strong fever, in order to stop on a sudden the progress of the principal vice which maintain'd them: the same dose may be continued afterwards every second day until a perfect recovery, in order to extirpate entirely these heterogeneous bodies which produced the morbid affections.

## A P O P L E X Y.

**T**His disorder produced by a thickening of the lymph and blood, and the compression of the arterial, nervous, and limphatick vessels, can be prevented by the administration of our remedy, when its forerunning signs, such as flying pains in the head, a dark vertigo, a slowness of the speech, or cold extremities affect the patient. This remedy when taken at the time that the sick person is at-  
tacked

tacked with one of these affections, prevents the progress of the disorder, by evacuating such matters as would soon occasion sad accidents.

But as these signs are not always manifest, and that the patient is often struck with such violence, as not to have time sufficient to prevent the fit, in this dismal case, let him immediately take a double dose of the remedy, and make him swallow five or six glasses of lukewarm water, soon after.

A part of the remedy soon restores their sensation to the intestines by the dissolution and excretion of substances which interrupted their natural motion.

Its most spirituous parts get into the mass of blood, and separate from it the matter which coagulated it; they reach the brain where the circulation was interrupted; and there open a free passage for the blood and lymph; they restore to the animal spirits the facility of circulating thro' the nervous fibres; consequently they restore sensation to the patient; they evacuate the vicious humours, prevent or cure all contorsions, hemiplegy or paraplegy, and by a continuance, health is entirely reestablish'd.

It is proper in all attacks of the apoplexy, to make the patient take this remedy for three days successively, in this manner; the first day a double dose, the usual one the second and third, together with repeated glisters, and afterwards to take the ordinary dose every second day, until completely cured.

Persons subject to this disorder, may preserve themselves from it, during life, by the use of this remedy, once a month. Its moderate use is sufficient to maintain a free circulation in the vessels, by expelling the substances which tend to thicken the fluids.

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## AN OVERFLOWING OF THE BILE, JAUNDICE.

**T**He bile, so necessary, to the preservation of life, very often occasions disorders, when in consequence of a bad disposition, it spreads itself thro the whole habit of body.

Our remedy never fails to destroy the ravages of the corrupted bile, and separates it from the blood when it is mixed with it, and discharges it by the several passages. It cures the obstruction of the liver and frees its glands from stones that sometimes affect it. It dissipates the vomitings, disgust, melancholy, jaundice, coind, fever, and other disorders which the vice and expansion of the bile produce.

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## CONSTIPATION.

**W**Hen the constipation proceeds from a sickly cause, two or three doses of this remedy taken every second day, procure the excretion of the matters containd in the intestines, and the excrements. They dissipate the great heat, the vapours, the heaviness of the head, the megrim, the dimness of the sight more or less frequent, and the other symptoms of this disorder.

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## DIARRHÆA.

**T**He diarrhæa, whose action is entirely contrary to that of constipation, is often a salutary accident, when it does not last long. It would be then needless



to make use of this remedy, because here nature endeavours to evacuate the superabundant humours, tho of a good quality, and sometimes vitiated. But when the disorder perseveres, and causes too great a loss of good humours, and is followed by a considerable weakness, it then becomes a real sickness more or less dangerous, against which this remedy is efficacious.

It diminishes the action which forces the humours to the stomach and into the intestines; it changes their dangerous course; it penetrates and divides them, and obliges them to take another way, either by the urinary passages, or insensible transpiration; it opens the first passages, and mesenterick glands; it blunts the acrimony of the humours, corrects the bile, dilutes and mildens the irritating matters which had encreased the motion of the intestines; it relieves the irritated parts, and restores them their former action. It thus allays the inflammation, and entirely evacuates the vitiated humours which constituted and maintain'd the cause of the disorder.

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### *ERYSIPELAS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.*

**I**N this disorder the virtue of our remedy begins to become manifest, by stopping the fever if there be one. First it relaxes the part affected, allays the pains, moderates the inflammation, restores their fluidity to the humours, and evacuates them. It frees the blood from the ferment which affected it when the disorder is internal; it disburthens the viscera from this erysipelatous matter; it destroys it in whatever part of the body it is, whether externally or internally, as also phlegmonous, œdematous or schirrous tumours when they accompany

this disorder; it moderates the action of the solids and reaction of the fluids; it tempers the acrimony of the blood and limph, it opens the pores, and drives out the serous, stimulating humour, contain'd under the epidermis or scarf skin.

When we have dissipated by the first doses of this remedy the sad accidents of the disorder, it should be continued for some time longer, in order to extirpate entirely the vice of the fluids, restore their tone to the solids, and compleatly reestablish health.

### DARTRES, TETTERS.

**T**He cause of tetters form'd by erysipelatous pimples which attack the common integuments, is the same as that of the foregoing disorder, and yields in the same manner to the action of this remedy, which destroys the salty, acrid, corroding limph, shut up in the vessels and glands of the skin.

Of whatsoever kind these tetters are, whether discrete, confluent, gnawing or miliary, by continuing this remedy their source is drain'd up; it destroys the vice of the humours whether hereditary or accidental which caused them; it opens the obstructed vessels and glands, and dissipates ulcers, scabs, pustles, opots, pains, and the unsupportable itchings which they often produce.

### SCURVY, SCORBUTICK AFFECTION, HYPOCONDRIACK.

**T**He salutary power of this remedy, has always corrected the vice of the humours, which dissolves the blood in one part, and thickens it in another,

a vice which constitutes this disorder who dangerous phenomenes are so various and multiplied.

This purgative remedy by the first dose, procures to the patient a commencing tranquility, and a diminution of his pains: when continued it seperates from the mass of blood, these heterogeneous bodies which coagulated, and clodded a part'on't; it restores to the other part its fluidity; it dissipates, in short, the lassitude, and steffness, the pains in the part affected, these of the gums, the swelling, suffocation, fever, ulcers, and other complaints attending this disorder.

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### INDIGESTION.

**I**N a serious indigestion or that which may be truly call'd a disorder, proceeding from a vice of the digestive juices, the intemperance of the stomach, the organs of digestion, from the nature, or quantity of the aliments, this remedy dilates the pilore, when it is too much contracted; it perfects the coction of ill digested food, pushes them into the intestines, evacuates them, reestablishes the organs of digestion, lessens the irritation of the parts affected, quells the fever, the nauseas, pains in the entrails, suffocations, and other accidents belonging to this disorder.

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### THE WHITES.

**T**He cure of this disorder is perform'd at the fifth, eighth, or tenth dose of this remedy, more or less according to the disposition of the body, and advancement of the disorder; this purge evacuates the bad ferment from the first passages, and

prevents it's furnishing the blood with to great a quantity of alkalescent matter. It corrects the ruling acrimony, destroys the thickness and sharpness of the lymphatick part of the blood, its congestion in the womb; it diminishes the quantity of humours, and tension of the vessels, it restores their spring to the organs of digestion; it fortifies the action of the solids, and systaltick force of the vessels, it reestablishes sanguification, circulation, and the secretions: it banishes paleness, swelling of the face and eyes, distaste, great weakness &c. it prevents inflammatory obstructions, from whence often proceed an infinite number of disorders hard to overcome.

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### *CHLOROSIS OR GREEN SICKNESS.*

**T**He consequences of the green sickness, a disorder which sometimes attacks the fair sex, such as head-aches, difficult respiration, weakness, disgust, deprav'd appetite, tremblings, fever &c. are remov'd by this remedy; it destroys the cause by dispersing the obstacles which interrupted the circulation of the fluids; and the blood recovering its free course, displays thro' the arteries of the skin, a lively and brilliant redness produced by the continuation of this remedy.

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### *SUPPRESSION OF THE MONTHS.*

**T**His purgative remedy efficaciously opposes, the density, viscosity, and crudity of the humours, as also the coagulation of the blood in the vessels of the womb, which are the most usual causes of the suppression or delay of the months; it restores the blood its fluidity, relieves the relaxation of the



**Solids**, which drive the blood towards the vessels of the womb, but whose motion is too weak to dilate them; and by procuring the evacuations necessary for the preservation of the health, it prevents all the accidents that usually follow this disorder.

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### LOSS OF BLOOD.

**T**His condition is salutary, when it is not excessive, or unnatural, and does not last too long; here our remedy is unnecessary; but when the fluxing is immoderate, and lasts too long, the remedy is necessary and efficacious. It diminishes the too great quantity of humours, whose abundance augments the volume of the blood and enflames it; it corrects the acrimony of the blood, and the too great irritability of the solids; it dissolves the heterogeneous bodies retained in the womb, and destroys all the other causes of this morbid flux. By continuing it's use, it dissipates leanness, feebleness, paleness &c. and the fever also when join'd to the disorder.

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*COLDS of all kinds; FLUXIONS on the head, eyes, tooth, ears, throat, and commencing deafness proceeding thence.*

**T**Hose disorders which have particular names, often proceed from the same cause, when they are occasion'd by the impression of a cold air, which fixes the acrid limph in one or other of the above parts, and prevents it's circulating.

This remedy swims in the blood, gets into all parts of the body, and stops principally in that where a congestion of the humours is formed, from whence proceed fluxions which fall on the eyes,

towards the root of the nose, on the teeth, ears or lungs; it destroys this collection of morbid humours, known by the name of congestion, dissipates sanguin or limphatick obstructions; it delivers the solids from the oppression of bodies which distended their natural spring; it diminishes their motion when excessive; it lenifies the acrimony of the humours and inclines them to a discharge by urine or stools; it entirely reestablishes the balance between the solids and fluids, and dissipates the cough, the oppression, tension, pains, inflammation, and the other accidents proceeding from these disorders.

This remedy has cured deafness of some months standing, which was the consequence of these fluxions.

### M E G R · I M.

**W**hen this disorder is caused by constipation, a suppression of the months, piles, some vice in the first passages, the impression of a cold air, or some other accidental cause, this purgative remedy cures it radically, and soon remedies all the accidents produced by it. It dissipates the obstructions, clears the passages, restores their course to the fluids, recalls the excretion suppress'd, dilates the vessels and fibres of the pericranium; and cures the disorder and it's pains.

Even when this disorder is hereditary, habitual, periodic or inveterate, this remedy gives great relief. It may be taken even in the attack, and when the pain is most violent; for it eases in some time after it is administred: it is proper in this case to make use of simple glisters together with the remedy.

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## HYPOCONDRIACK VAPOURS, HISTERICK VAPOURS.

**A**S this remedy frees the nervous system from affections which are prejudicial to it, it disengages the nervous fibres of the viscera in both sexes from heterogeneous bodies which irritated them, and gave rise to spasmodick motions which constitute these disorders. It turns the animal spirits from the dangerous course they had taken towards the brain. It purifies the nervous fluid, and compensates by abundant and gentle evacuations, the want of exercise, or a loss of strength occasion'd by different excesses. It dissipates painful tensions, dazlings, pains, constipation, leanness, swimings in the head, restlessness, inquietudes, and other ills which commonly attend this sickness. The remedy is to be taken every second day at the usual dose, till the patient is perfectly recover'd, which happens at latest at the sixth or eighth dose.

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## D Y S E N T E R Y.

**W**Hen this disorder is not attended with mortal symptoms, as inflammation of the tongue, hickcough, delirium, or the extremities cold, our remedy soon restores the patient his health. It should be given immediately, to the number of twenty five Pills for the first dose; It immediately exercises its virtue on the seat of the disorder, jointly with emollient glisters; it tempers the acrimony of the humours which gradually consumed the membranes of the intestines, eva-

cuates them, cleans the bowels, and heals the ulcerated parts; by this means it stops the flux, the pains of the bowels, the gripings and fever when there is one.

Fifteen or sixteen hours after the first dose, the patient must take a second in the usual quantity, and afterwards continue the use of the remedy every second day, until entirely cured.

**CARBUNCLES**, *Abscess, Pimples, Pustules, Redness of the face and eyes, Inflammations, Echymose, Contusions.*

**T**HE fever, pains, tension, dartings, scaldings, violent heat, tremblings, and several other accidents which are usually the consequence of the above mentioned tumours, easily yield to the action of this remedy, which should be taken in all these cases at the usual dose. It obliges after the first or second dose the collection of vicious humours which occasion'd them, as also the pains, the swelling and accidents thence resulting, to cease, whether the part affected be hard or soft. This remedy evacuates the vicious humour, causes a discharge of the purulent matter, if there be any; and if continued, entirely dissolves all these different tumours. It can be used with the topicks indicated; it soon compleatly cures.

#### **PILES, SUPPRESSION OF THE PILES.**

**T**HE good quality of this remedy, always more extensive, is soon perceiv'd in this disorder also, by the sudden ease it gives the patients, whe-



ther the piles be external or internal , shut or open , ancient or symptomatick.

It softens the tumours formed in the vessels of the fundament , or at the extremity of the rectum ; it disengages from it the collection of blood and humours which caused them by their stagnation ; it resolves the obstructed blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels ; and disposes the mass of blood to furnish a flux of the piles , when there is a suppression ; it stops this flux when it is excessive ; it appeases the pains , inflammation , fever , loss of sleep and other accidents which belong to this disorder , and by continuing its use intirely dissipates them.

## *WORMS IN CHILDREN , VERMIN.*

**T**HE different kinds of worms which are engendered in the body , as well as those which belong to the stomach and intestines , cease to live in some hours after this remedy is taken.

One of its balsamick parts corrects the crude matter which nourishes them , and evacuates them , be they never so numerous. In like manner this remedy expels the depraved humours which had entertain'd them. It corrects the bile , and puts a stop to a disorder whose progress often causes dreadful accidents , and sometimes death.

Children by want of energy in the bile , are commonly the most exposed to this disorder : this remedy must be given them according to the doses before mention'd f<sup>o</sup>. 21 Persons arriv'd at a manly age , who by their moist constitution may be attacked by worms , should take the usual dose of this remedy.

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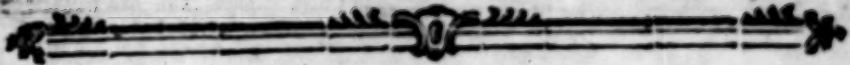


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## COLICKS OF ALL KINDS , CARDIALGIE.

**T**His remedy in all kinds of colicks, diminishes the pains, in some time after it is taken, it dilutes the stimulating matter, carried or retain'd in the stomach or intestines: it mildens their acrimony, acidity, and spirituous quality; it evacuates them: it diminishes, by its mucilaginous parts, the irritation of the nerves affected; it destroys, if continued, the causes which established these pains, such as an obstruction of the mesenterick glands, an abscess in this part, worms lodg'd in the bowels, wind, constipation, vicious humours carried towards the intestines, contractions, twistings, suppressions, callosities, or other causes which tend to prejudice the action of the intestines.

Emollient glisters should be made use of jointly with this remedy. The causes which establish pains in the stomach or belly, are sometimes so numerous, or of such and adhering quality, that a single dose of the remedy is scarce sufficient to quell the pains, without being able to stop them entirely. In such a case the patient should take a second dose of the remedy in one or two spoon fuls of Narbonne honey, and drink immediately after a decoction of barley, or if that be wanting, lukewarm water. Their substances analogous with these of the remedy, assist it, to finish the irritation of the nerves, cover the stimulating matter, and determine a more speedy, and perfect cure.



**W**E FRANCIS-JAMES MONTAGNIER, aggregated Physician and Dean of the College of Physicians of Marseilles, one of the four chosen Physicians named by Messieurs the Lieutenant-generals of the Civil Government, authorized by the Council-Chamber of the Community, Physician of the Lazaret de Purge, of the Charitable Hospital, of that of the Incurables, and that of the Alms-house: In quality of Dean, &c. &c. &c. . . . .

Judge that the Remedy, mentioned in the foregoing Memoir, should be very useful to the Publick, having ourselves seen it employed with the greatest success on different sick Persons, one of which was attack'd with a strangury; another was a lady who had an overflowing of the breast milk; the third a girl of twenty one years of age, who had a suppression, and considerable obstructions; the fourth, a woman who had, all-a-long the neck and windpipe lymphatick tumours, and obstructions in the glands of the neck; several other sick Persons in abovesaid Charitable Hospital, and in that of the Alms-house, have been treated under my inspection and that of M. Porre, Surgeon of said Hospital, with success. At Marseilles, this ninth day of February one thousand, seven hundred, and seventy.

*Sign'd*, MONTAGNIER.

HAVING revised the above Treatise ; the Pieces thereunto join'd ; the Petition presented us by Mr. Sibié ; the opinion of Mr. Montagnier , Physician, and Dean of the College of Physicians of this City ; the Conclusions of the King's Attorney : All this considered :

WE MAYOR, SHERIFFS and ASSISTANT ; King's Counsellors , Lieutenant-generals of the Civil Government of this City of Marseille.....

.....  
Have permitted Mr. Sibié , to print and distribute the above said Memoir. At Marseilles , in the Town-House , this 22 day of March 1770.

LEJEANS , Assistant.

*ENROLL'D in the Registers of the Registry of the Civil Government.*

Sign'd , LOMBARD,

24 JU 68